PRICE TWO CENTS.

FILIPINOS ROUTED AGAIN.

AMERICAN TROOPS TAKE CALOOCAN ALTER A THREE HOURS FIGHT,

It Was the Strongest Rebel Position in the Island of Luzon and Aguinalde Had Gathered the Flower of His Army There The Place Was Shelled from Two of Dency's Ships and from Land-Then the Troops Advanced with a Rush and the Rebels Took to Flight-Our Losses Were slight, but the Enemy Suffered Heavily Aguinaldo's Next Move Uncertain.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Manua, Feb. 10, 7:25 P. M.-Another victors has been gained by the American troops, and the town of Calocean, which was unoubtedly the strongest rebel position in the island of Luzon, is ours. The place was not won without a struggle. For the past few days Againaldo, the rebel leader, has been doing ver thing in his power to draw supporters to tos hanner in order that he might attempt to retrieve the disaster that befell his forces when bey attacked the Americans and to recover the prestige that he has lost through defeat, The releis had regained some of their courage and for three hours they held their position. Then they could no longer stand the American ire and abandoned their fortifications.

It was reported that Aguinaldo had gathered the flower of the Filipino army at Caloocan. and all his preparations indicated that he intented to make a desperate attempt to withstand the further advance of the Americans. an, which is about twelve miles porth of Manula, is no situated that it is within easy range of the guns of warships. There is no high ground, the town being separated from h Bay of Manila by a wide stretch of marsh.

The plan for the attack on the place prothat the warships should open the ball. to built past 2 o'clock, therefore, the monitor denadnock and the guncont Concord, which had been ordered up the bay by Admiral bewey, opened fire on the town. Their shells went true and much damage was done, in adalon to making the rebels very uncomfort-

At the same time that the warships began shelling, the Sixth Artillery and the Utah Battery opened fire on the rebel intreachments on the landward sides of the town. The country between the American position and Caloocan cas covered with banana groves, hamboo lodges and paddy fields, with here and there straggling collections of nipa huts, all of which aflorded excellent shelter for the native soldiers near the town proper who were not in the trenches or otherwise disposed of. Some these men had the reputation of being sharpshooters, but their work did not justify the title, as the damage done by them was trifling.

The artillery and the warships pounded away until 4 o'clock, when orders were given for tion. Harrison G. Otis's brigade, except the Pennsylvania regiment, which was held as a eserve, to move on the enemy's works. The men had been impatiently waiting for the order, and as the word was passed down the line they responded with cheers. The movement was made in the following order from left to right: Twentieth Kansas Infantry, First Montana Infantry and Third Artillery, the Twentieth Kansas and the First Montana being supported by the First Idaho Infantry and the Third Artillery by the Fourth Cavalry.

The Filipinos were awaiting the advance of the troops, and as the Americans began to move forward the rebels started a rattling fire. which made considerable noise but did no great damage. The Americans declined to answer, but pressed stendily forward. They marched through the woods and banana groves from the left, but on the right the route cas mainly through paddy fields, which

afforded no protection from the rebel fire. Not a single stop was made until they reached the intrenchments, from which most of the natives hastily scrambled as the Americans drow near. The rebels tried to make heir way to the shelter afforded by the town, ut scores of them failed to reach their goal being stopped by American bullets.

Just at this time the Pilipinos were thrown into worse confusion by the discovery that ther had been flanked. A company of the First Montana Infactry, under command of Major J. Franklin Boll, Chief of the Burenu of Military Information, whose services here have been invaluable, had volunteered to execute the flank movement, and moving off to the east had, without being detected, arrived on the enemy's flank back in the town. The naexessaw they were trapped, and scattering, fled like sheep, many of them dropping their weapons in their anxiety to escape.

The Americans had jumped the trenches, and, yelling and cheering, were in full pursuit. It was simply a rout, and proved that, even with the gid of artificial defences, the Filipinos are no match for the Americans who are fight ing them.

There is a large church in Caloocan which, for all practical purposes, is really a fort. It was strongly defended, and it was thought that here the Filipinos might attempt to make a stand. But after the capture of the town it was found that the warships had made the place too hot for the natives, and they had bandened the position without a struggle. Barricades had been erected at the place where the Malabon road crosses the line of the Daguypan Railway, in the centre of the town. These had been torn to pieces in many places by the fire from the warships and land batteries.

As the Twentieth Kansas and First Montana regiments entered the town from the south, some of the fleeing natives set fire to the huts, whose roofs are made of nipa grass, thinking to start a blaze which would destroy the place. In this they were disappointed, however, as the Americans extinguished the

The losses of the Americans were slight, but the enemy suffered heavily both in killed and wounded. Most of the casualties to the Filiphos were caused by shrapnel, the screaming and effectiveness of which caused terror among

Among the Americans wounded is Col. Bruce Wallace of the First Montana Infantry.

After the Americans were in possession of the town it was found that there was only one house in the place that had a flagstaff. This belonged to Mr. Higgins, an Englishman, who President of the Daguypan Railway. He lent the staff to Gen. Otis, and at half past 5 clock the American flag was floating over the town. Its appearance was greeted with enbusinstic cheering by the troops.

Insurgent troops were massing to the suptort of Aguinaldo's forces at Caloccan and landon when the fighting began. It was retorted this morning that there were 6,000 rebis at the two places, among them being the mous Seventy-third Fulpino Regiment. bleh in the last rebellion killed its Spanish officers and then deserted to Aguinaldo.

Aguinaldo himself is at Marilao, where he is tasking desperate attempts to reorganize his the Usred and demoralized forces. What his ote will be is unknown. He cannot go o Malabon, as by so doing he would again exhis army to attack from the warships. which could easily get within range of that It is likely that he will move up the valer in the direction of Malolos, which tuted the capital of the so-called Philippine

is not reported that Admiral Dewey introduced to bombard the village of osue, near Cavite, on Wednesday unless the by the clock on Thursday morning. At 8 o'clock

yesterday a white flag was hoisted by the THE ARMY BILL IN DANGER. rebels and the Fifty-first Iown Infantry, upon entering the village shortly alterward, found it evacuated and on fire.

THE SUN'S QUICK NEWS SERVICE. A Record Unprecedented, Perhaps, Made

in Reporting the Taking of Caloocan. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 10.-The speed with which the news of Friday's battle in the Philippines was transmitted by THE SUN correspondent was

perhaps, unprecedented in journalism. The American flag was hoisted over Calocear at half past 5 in the afternoon, and THE SUN correspondent reached Manila in less than two hours. His first despatch was filed at 7:25 P. M., and was received at THE SUN'S London office, by way of Hong Kong, India, Egypt, &c., at 1:06 P. M., Greenwich time, the actual time of transmission being an hour and three-quarters. The complete

story of the battle followed shortly afterward. MESSAGE FROM GEN. OTIS.

Reports the Capture of Caloocan-Says Aguinaldo Threatened Attack on Manila. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-The War Department late this evening received the following cable despatch from Major-Gen. Otis:

"MANUA, Feb. 10. "Insurgents collected considerable force between Manila and Caloocan, where Aguinaldo is reported to be, and threatened attack and uprising in city this afternoon. Swung left of McArthur's division, which is north of Pasig River, Into Caloocan, driving enemy easy. Our left now at Calcocan. Our loss slight. That of enemy considerable. Particulars in the morning. The attack preceded y half hour's firing from two of Admiral Dewey's vessels.

The capture of Caloocan, with slight loss to the American troops, is very gratifying to the military authorities, as Caloocan was regarded as an insurgent stronghold. It was there the scattered remnants of Aguinaldo's army attempted to concentrate after their defeat on Sunday. They were driven into the town itself by the daring charge of Col. Funsion's Twentieth Kansas Regiment on Wednesday, descriing the breastworks, which were afterward occupied by the Americans. When the press despatches containing an account of o-day's fighting were road at the War Depart ment this afternoon, the officials were inclined to believe that they referred to the engagement in which the Kansas regiment had the principal part, but to-night's official advices show that there was another battle, resulting in the capture of Caloocan itself. With Caloocan taken, it is predicted here that Gen. Otis will move on to Malolos, the insurgent capital.

The report seut by Gen. Otis that Aguinaldo was at Caloocan has excited much interest in official circles, and his capture is regarded as certain to occur if he remains with his troops. The aggressive campaign which Gen. Otis is pursuing is very pleasing to the Government, and his work is highly commended. No instructions as to the con duct of his campaign have been sent from Washington, and the Government does not therefore, know what Gen. Otis's plans are. Nothing has been heard, of course, of the result of the demand which Gen. Miller was instructed to make for the surrender of Hollo, and no news from there is expected before Monday or late

PHILIPPINE WAR WILL BE SHORT, The London Spectator Adds That the Union's Reserve Force Alarms Europe.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 10.-The Spectator will say to

morrow: "The Philippines are American property. Wa question if the work of reducing them to order will be very long. It will never occur to any American to interfere with their religion. whether it is Catholic or pagan or a mixture of both. Why should the Tagal peasant, who will probably be freer from official oppression than any mar in the world, except the Hindocatance peasant, risk his life, his house and his means of subsistence to enter into a contest with rulers whom he sees from his experience of Sunday that he is hopelessly unable to defeat The Americans underrate their own capacity for producing men whom they can trust to govern well. Why, the whole continent of Enrope is already declaring that the reserve force of the Union is too great for the future security of the remainder of the world."

SPAIN'S PHILIPPINE TROOPS.

The Government Anxlogs to Get Them Home in View of the New Complications.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. Madrid. Feb. 10.-Gen. Correa. Minister of War, has cabled to Gen. Rios, the Spanish Captain-General in the Philippines, asking the number of transport ships necessary for the repatriation of all the Spanish troops in the islands. The Government fears that the fresh complications which have arisen between the Americans and the Filipinos may work harm to the Spaniards there.

SHOCK FOR TWO FILIPINOS.

Commissioners from Aguinaldo Hear the News on Landing at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.-Among the passen gers on the steamship America-Maru, which arrived to-day, were two Filipino Commissioners who expected to join Agoneillo in Washington and who received their first news of the outbreak of hostilities at Manila and the flight of Agoncillo to Montreal when the customs officers boarded the ship. They are Major-Gen. E. Riego de Dios. Division Commander of

Gen. E. Riego de Dios. Division Commander of the Philippine insurgent army, and Schor M. Riviera Barredo, a wealthy merchant.

Gen. de Dios turned a sickly white when he heard that Aguinaldo's troops had been driven ten miles from Manila. He appeared greatly alarmed about his own satety and made anxious inquiries as to whether any orders had come from Washington to arrest him and his companion. He speaks English fluently. It was difficult to convince him that such decisive events had occurred while he was on the ocean. He and Barredo have not decided what they will do, but it is probable that they will go north and take the Canadian Pacific to Montreal, where they will meet Agoneillo.

INSURGENTS "GREAT BLUFFEES."

Promised to Give Our Men a Fight Two Months Ago, but Backed Down.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 10.-In a letter to a relative in this city, Private W. J. McKee of Company A. First Montana Infantry, which is now seeing active service at Manila, says, under date of Dec. 22:
"Last week the insurgents sent us word that

"Last week the insurgents sent us word that they were going to make an assault unon the city and drive the Americans from it, but they changed their minds, to cur great grief. Yesterday about 30,000 of them came to an outpost and gave the men on duty there two hours in which to vacate. The Wyoming boys were sent in on the double quick, and when the troops rearbait the scene the insurgents had disappeared. Our regiment has been doing duty on the Escolta, and simost overy night we have had to fight it out with them. Every night some of the guards have to kill one or two prowlers. Last Tuesday I was on duty and I was compelled to do one up. They are great blutters."

Twentieth Regulars Reach Honolulo. HONOLULU, Feb 3, via San Francisco, Feb 10. Trans-Siberian liallway may be delayed by a -The United States Army transport Scandia arrived vesterday with the Twentieth regulars. The benith of the traces is good. This soldiers were marched around the streats for exercise. The Scandia sails on Monday for Manda.

Cubn. Five ships weekly: Port Tampa to Havang by Plant Line, connecting with vestibuled trains from New York, J. J. Farnsworth, F. P. A., 201 Breadway.—Ade. crippled force.

ORGANIZED DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO IT IN THE SENATE.

Threaten to Use Every Means to Defeat It -Senate Committee Will Report It on Monday, and Right of Way May Be Given It Regardless of the Status of Approprintion Bills - Au Extra Session May Be the Result - New York Financiers Go to Washington to Urge Economy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-There was a revival o-day of the talk of an extra session of Congress. It was based upon two things-the organized Democratic opposition to the Army Reorganization bill in the Senate and the condition of the Treasury as outlined in the House in a short speech by Mr. Cannon. Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. So far as the Reorganization bill is concerned, the opposition from the Democrats will be determined and vigorous, and plans are already eing formed to prevent its enactment if possible. It is understood that the President prefers an extra session to a temporary makeshift for the army. The intimation has been thrown out that the reorganization bill must go through, especially in view of the opinion of the Attorney-General that the terms of the men who have enlisted in the regular army on account of the war with Spain expire after peace has been declared.

"If the President will make the fallure of the Hull bill to pass the Senate the excuse for an extra session," said Senator Cockrell this afternoon, "he might just as well prepare his proclamation. I spenk only for myself and do not know what the rest of the Demoerats will do, but I do not think they will agree to support that measure, even if its failure does bring about an extra session. I myself do not fear an extra session. Politeally. I think it would be a good thing for the Democratic party, for it compel the Republicans once show their hand and outline the policy which is now concealed. I am opposed to the large increase in the army proposed by the Hull bill, and I do not believe it can command the votes necessary to pass it through the Senate. For one I shall use every legitimate means within my power to oppose it and prevent it from becoming a law."

The Republican managers have become aware that the Democrats have organized a fight against the measure thus early. There are evidences of a flibuster now in the long speeches that are being made daily so as to prevent a speedy consideration of appropriation bills. The determination has been reached to put the Reorganization bill to the front and force the fighting from the start. Then, if the appropriation bills fail, the responsibility will be charged against the Democrats. This programme was partly arranged this afternoon. Mr. Alison has not brought the question formally before the Committee on Appropriations, but the members of this committee discussed the subject informally on the floor of the Senate and the conclusion was about reached that when the Army Reorganization bill is reported on Monday afternoon right of way should be given it and appropriation bills held back until that measure had been finally voted upon. This will be done regardless of the status of approprintion bills. If the Democrats then begin their promised fillbuster against the bill, it may be set down as almost certain that an extra session will be the inevitable result. To put this measure ahead of everything else and force measure shead of everything else and force the fighting from the start will be the policy of the Republican tactical mana-gers in the Senate. Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee declares that the bill will not pass. Acting as the spokes-man of his party in the Senate, he makes the subject of army reorganization a party ques-tion, and believes the party will be justified in going to any extreme to defeat the measure. The Army Reorganization bill was reported the Senate Committee on Military Affairs belay by the sub-committee having it in harge. While the House bill has been amended a many ways, none of its essential features as been disturbed, the strength of the rmy remaining at 50,000 men, with discreo-day harge. 17 remaining at 50,000 men, with discre-i vested in the President to increase o 100,000. The canteen provision of the ise bill is replaced by one forbidding the of all honors except malt flouors, and no

tion vested in the President to Increase it to 100,009. The cannees provision of the House bill is replaced by one forbidding the sale of all liquors except mait liquors, and no intoxicating beverages at canteens in army posts, encampments or forts, or any premises used for military purposes.

The number of cadets at the Military Academy is increased from 307 to 407, the appointments at large by the President being increased from 10 to 20 and each Senator to have one appointment. At present the endets are appointed by Representatives in Congress, Another amendment permits the employment of retired army officers on active duty ether than command of troops. The House provision for the appointment of Second Licutenants from graduates of private military schools was eliminated. The enlistment of natives of the recently acquired Islands for service therein is placed in the discretion of the President.

At the meeting this afternoon of the fall committee the majority was unable to report the new bill, as was expected, owing to the demand of the minority for time to consider its provisions. The matter accordingly went over until Monday, when another attempt will be made to get the measure before the Senate.

The intimation that if increased expenditures and war expenses are sontinued the Treasury will be depleted and a resort to another issue of bonds may be necessary, has caused several gentlemen from New York, interested in keeping up the present satisfactory trade conditions, to come to Washington to use their influence in curbing the disposition of Congress to spend money. These New York financers do not look upon this situation with equanimity. They point to the present state of the market as one that ought to be continued, and say that if the public, which is again the sond which were so freely subscribed, is threatened with another issue of bonds, a panic will be precipitated that will extend throughout the entire country. Among these New York gentlemen, who either arrived to night of the war threatens a bond i

he hayment to spain of \$2,000,000, inc. Spain of \$2,000,000; the Payne-Hanna Subsidy Shipping bill, variously estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000; the Naval Appropriation bill, shout \$42,000,000, and the enlarged army appropriation.

tion.
It is contended that if all these projects go hrough, or even a considerable part of them, ome means must be devised to keep up the evenues to a point where they will produce he money necessary to meet the expendinces. This cannot be done at this session of our reserve.

There is enough business before the Senate (Congress.

"There is enough business before the Senate now," and Benate Cockrell testing." of a character that ough 7 to be emeted before we adjourn to keep us busy up to the 4th of March. It will be all we can do to get at through the Senate, and if these other things are sprang upon us the Senate will be overwhelmed, and many things that must become laws will fall. It only commiss to be seen if the managers will confirm the senate of the managers will confirm the senate of the managers will be overwhelmed. to my remains to be seen if the section is a to attempt it.

A STRIKE THE CZAR MAY HEAR OF.

It Is in Illinois, and May Delay the Build-

ing of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Sr. Louis, Feb. 10.- The completion of the strike of moulders at the works of the American Steel Company at Granite City, 16. Unless can Steel Company at transfective. In. Unless as a settlement is angle same the strike will be come general, which would mean the closing of the plant.

This commany has a large contract for boits and ratis to be used on the roadbed of the Russian Government's big ratiows enterprise. The contract cannot be carried out with the present crippled force.

WOMAN MAKES THIEF PRISONER.

'I Won't Hurt You," Said He, When Caught-"I've Got You," Said She.

Little Mrs. Lillian Cinyton, 23 years old, reurned to her home at 300 East Eleventh street at 10 o'clock last night from a visit to friends. and found some one holding her door shut from the inside. As she pushed, the door flew open suddenly and she went sprawling into the room. A man dashed past her and ran downstairs. When Mrs. Clayton regained her feet the saw another man standing beside her bu-

What are you doing here?" she demanded. "I won't hurt you," replied the man, making

or the door. "I know you won't," repited little Mrs. Clav-

on, "but I've got you and I'm going to arrest The man tried to run past her, but she grabbed his cont tails. He ran down the stairs and into the street, but she hung on. They ran down Eleventh street toward Second avenue. Mrs. Clayton screaming for the police. Captain Diamond of the lifth street station heard her and relieved her of her prisoner. He was William Raynhart, 22 years old. The police

say he is a professional sneak thief "Any woman would have done the same thing," said Mrs. Clayton to a reporter who congratulated her.

PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE. Ambassador Tower Likely to Be the Rep-

resentative of This Government. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-The State Department received a telegram this afternoon from Mr. Pierce, the United States Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, reporting that the disarmament conference gested by the Czar would be held at This Government has con-The Hague. sented to send a representative to the confer-ence, and while no appointment of a United States delegate has been made yet, it appears to be certain that Mr. Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador to Russia, will be

selected. When President McKieley decided to send a representative to the conference he inended to appoint Mr. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, the then Ambassador to Russia, in bellef that the conference would be held in St. Petersburg. Mr. Hitchcock is now on his way to the United States to beme Secretary of the Interior in President McKinley's Cabinet. As the conference is to be held at The Hague, it has not been deemed necessary to designate the Ambassador at St. Petersburg as the American representative. Mr. Tower, however, is thoroughly versed in European history and polities, and is known to the President as a man well fitted for the mission.

FRAUDULENT FLORAL COMPANY.

Advertised "Easy Work at Home" and Collected \$2.10-Thousands of Victims.

William E. Skinner of 5 Beekman street, nannger of the Sawyer Publishing Company of Waterville, Me.; Mrs. Viola H. Rae, prorietor of the "Helen Marko Company," at Fifth avenue and Twentieth street, and her nother, Mrs. Angie Wing, were held under \$2,000 ball each by Commissioner Shields last vening upon bench warrants issued by Judge Webb of Portland, Me., where indictments have been found against them for conspiracy to defraud.

It is charged that the accused caused adver-Isements to be printed in newspapers offering easy and remunerative work at home" in naking artifleial flowers for the "Fairfield Floral Company," and that they also caused fraudulent testimonials to be printed and sent through the mails. Persons who answered the advertisements were told to send a two-cent stamp for further information. If they did so they received another letter directing them to send \$2.10 for a "beginner's outfit." If they sent that sum they received an Imitation Bengal rose and three buds, with instructions how to enlarge the buds into roses. When the "beginlarge the bands into roses. When the begin-rer" forwarded the completed work to the advertisers he was told that the Floral Com-pany's business had so increased that it could not bother with small orders and the "begin-ner" was told to forward \$110.50, for which he would receive fifty dozen buds to be con-verted into roses. When he had completed these he would received \$25 for the work and the \$110.50 would be returned to him. Few of the company's correspondents ever got beyond the \$2.10 remittance, and it is alleged that thousands lost that much.
One of the company's employees told Post

thousands lost that much. One of the commany's employees told Post Office Inspector King, who has charge of the case, that over 250,000 answers to the advertisements had been received. It is stated by the inspectors that no instance of the company's having carried out the promises of its advertisements has been discovered.

HE KNEW ABOUT "COZY CORNERS." Daniel McClackin, Charged with Burglary, Relates an Experience.

While anumerating the extenuating circum stances incidental to his breaking into a furniture store and stealing thirteen sofa pillows Daniel McClackin of 525 West Forty-eighth street, in the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Court yesterday, told what he know about 'coxy corners" and artistic interiors. Clackin and his friend, John Mackin of 437 West Forty-second street, were arrested in Tenth avenue with the sofa pillows in their possession, by Policeman Kelly of the West Forty-seventh street station. They admitted that they had stolen them. The prisoners also

Forty-seventh street station. They admitted that they had stolen them. The prisoners also had with them the manuscript of a booklet, entitled. "In One Thousand Artistic Flats." Policeman Kelly described his prisoners as the charter members of the Heil's Kitchen Society for the Promotion of Artistic Interiors." "What do you know about coxy corners and artistic interiors? asked the Magistratic. "Sure, your Honor, wasn't it meself that had work for a loidy who had a bit uv a flat in Harlem that was so full of cozy corners and the loike uv that that yer couldn't brathe widdout makin' the dhraperies shake wid the wind?" asked McClackin. "An' it was wholle workin' fer the loidy that Olgot the ideas that yer Honor shpeaks uv. She gave me 50 cints a wake to run irrands and do odd jobs and dress up loike a Turrk whip she had company. "I heard meself called a Turrk a dozen tolmes beloor I forgot, but once the lady says to me. 'Marouka, fetch a piece of fresh Incinse from the cabinet in the Turrkish room.' An' I, fergettin' fer the toist tolme, says. 'Jis, mum. yer mane a stick of punk loike the things use from the top of the foldin' bed.' That was the ind of me job, yer Honor."

The prisoners were held in \$2,000 each for trial.

ANOTHER ELECTRIC DEAL?

Whitney's Big Company May Absorb the Kings County Electric Company.

It was rumered restorday that plans were rearing completion for the sale of the stock of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company to the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. The last named company is the corporation organized named company is the corporation organized by William C. Whitney and his friends, which has already absorbed the electric lighting com-panies of the borough of Manhattan. It is said that the plans contempante an ex-change of stock on the basis of about two-slares of stock on the basis of about two-slares of stock of the Kew York com-pany for one share of stock of the Kings coun-y company. The stock of the New York com-pany, it is said, will be underwritten by local bankers at 180.

Celebrates Her 105th Birthday.

Essi Henrietta, N. V., Peb. 10.-Miss Flux Works to-day celebrated her 105th birthday by giving to dinner party for two, herself and her nephew, a youth of 76, who lives with her, she does her own housework and pre-pares the meals for the bousehold. She will not tolerate a domestic. When asked if she dat not keep a girl she replied indignantly. "Keep a girl? No, sir; they are more bother than they are worth. They are always break-ing something or somebody is always failing in love with them; besides, one girl is enough in a family of two."

FRANCE AGAIN IN PERIL

THE DRETFUS BILL PASSED BY THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES,

It Submits the Revision Inquiry to the Whole Court of Cassation-Premier Dupuy Threatened to Resign if It Was Rejected-The Senate May Not Pass It.

Special Cable Despatches to THE BUN. Pants, Feb. 10.-Justifying itself with the poor excuse of political expediency, the French Government and the Chamber of Deputies to-day destroyed the foundations of justice in France. The bill depriving the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation of jurisdiction in the Dreyfus case was passed by a vote of 332 to 216. Perhaps it is too soon to affirm that the rapid decline and fall of the third republic is now inevitable, because there is some hope that the bill will be rejected by the Senate. The fact that such a measure could receive the support it did in the popular branch of the French legislature is in itself evidence however, that the country is once more on the edge of a political abyss.

The Ministers and the principal supporters of the iniquitous bill in the amazing debate which preceded the vote confessed that the imputations against the Judges had no shadow of justification. Most of the speeches implied a tacit admission that the motive for supporting the measure was the fear of what the conspirators against the republic might do unless this conession was made to their demands.

The hopeless weakness and cowardice of all those responsible for the authority and good name of France were exposed in a single sentence, with which M. Loew, President of the Criminal Branch of the Court of Cassation, replied to the accusation that he selected M. Bard as the reporter of the Dreyfus case on account of his ympathies with the prisoner.

"I chose him." said the Judge, "in my full right because he was not married and was therefore less susceptible through a wife and children to the invectives and threats of death uttered by certain organs of the press."

Throughout the evening and until late to night bands of men and youths of the League of Patriots type paradea the streets crying "Long live the army!" and "Down with the Jews!" The chief centre of their enthusiasm was the office of the Libre Purole, where they noisly acclaimed M. Drummont, the editor of that anti-Drevfus organ. There was an enormous force of police on duty, and the demonstration ended in noise

The galleries of the Chamber of Deputies were crowded to-day in anticipation of an ex-citing debate on the bill. Many of the foreign liplomatists were present. There was a great leal of suppressed excitement among the Deputies, a majority of whom expressed the opinion that the bill would be voted. The veather was very warm. A large number of ecret police agents had been stationed in the oulevards in view of possible disorder.

Immediately after the opening of the sitting he Chamber proceeded to discuss the bill. M. Renault-Morliere, reporter of the committee having the bill in charge, explained at ength the findings of the committee, which recommended the rejection of the measure He condemned it in the name of the committee as a makeshift law. "Such laws," he said, "dishonor both those who present and those who vote for them." He warned the Chamber against a coup d'état and urged the rejection of the bill.

M. Rose, Republican, favored the bill, and M. Lebret, Minister of Justice, then made a long speech explaining the necessity for the measure because of the revelations made by M. de Beaurepaire and of the importance of putting an end to the present agitation. In closing his speech he invited the Deputies to ask their respective constituencies for their opinion in the matter and abide by their decision

"They will say," he continued, "that the untry has had enough of the Drevius affair We have thought to obey the wishes of the ountry by taking this decision in the interest of the country, conformality to M. Mazeau's

M. Lebret was frequently interrupted by the lenghers of the Extreme Left and applauded y the Centre. M. Millerand, Socialist, accused M. Lebret of

heltering himself behind M. Mazeau's advice he true conclusion of which was that the disciplinary punishment of emprits was not a po itical measure. M. Milierand's remarks were oudly cheered by the opponents of the Government.

Premier Dupuy in reply declared at the out et of his remarks that the Government had ollectively accepted the responsibility for the proposed bill, which appealed to all Republi cans. He believed that he had as much right as M. Millerand to vote upon the bill. He re called that when he assumed power the revision question had been entered upon and he said that he had made persevering efforts to maintain it upon judicial grounds. He had done all of his duty, and if the bill was not coted he would retire from office immediately This declaration created a sensation in the

Premier Dupuy closed his speech by saying hat his judgment of the Court of Cassation would excite against him only mad or revolulonary passions. The Government could not enve the inquiry to the court now and not modify its instructions. He thought that the opinion of M. Mazeau and other magistrates was that the troubles in the streets had penerated to the courtroom. Such a state of alfairs should be remedied. The Government was conscious of having done its duty in its efforts to restore calm, and is ready to aban-don power in case of the rejection of the bill by

the Chamber. | Great cheering | M. Peiletan, Radical Socialist, rose to speak amid shouts for closure. The tumult became so great that the tribunes were cleaved. Finally juiet was restored and the public was readmitted to the galleries. M. Pelletan then rescended the tribune and said that after the bloody suicide of Col. Henry the fullest light was needed and the Judges should have free play. The Republicans who had struggled against persecution, he said, would not leave an innocent man in the toils, nor would they allow the enemies of the republic to prepare is

The bill was passed by a vote of 332 to 216, amid the greatest excitement.

The thesis of M. Renault-Morliere was that

he proposal of the Government meant, the destruction of the magistracy and all idea of jusce. M. Dupuy based his case entirely on exediency and made little attempt at other justilleation. He professed against the prevailing pessimism and invisted that the exceptions situation justified exceptional action. Nationalists applauded the Government. It is rumored that the Senate will reject the bill. London, Feb. 11.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says he believes that the Court of assation will refuse to adjudicate on the inputry into the Dreyius case made by the Crimvitnesses, which will involve the reopening the whole inquiry. He does not think that

would render a revision impossible. There Is Nothing More Appetizing and delightful for a winter's breakfast than Decife Farm Saturges. Beware of instations. Try them

he criminal Judges will withdraw, as the anti-

revisionists probably hope. If they should

withdraw, it would result in confusion that

WAS THIS ANDREES PATES

The Bodies of the Party and the Balloon Said to Have Been Found in Siberia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS LONDON, Feb. 11.-A despatch is published in the papers here this morning, dated Krasnoyarsk, capital of the Government of Yeniselsk. Siberia, to the effect that a mine owner at Mon astyrshin has received information that a tribe of Tunguses, inhabiting the Taimur Peninsula. told the chief of police of the district that they found on Jan. 1, between Komo (?) and the Pit River, in the Government of Ventseisk. a kind of cabin made of cloth and cordage, apparently belonging to a balloon. Nearby were found the bodies of three men, the head of one being crushed in. A number of instruments were scattered around.

The Chief of Police has gone to investigate It is believed that the bodies are those of Andree and his two companions. The description of the cabin leads to the belief that it was the car attached to Andrée's balloon

Dr. S. A. Andrée started in his balloon from Dane's Island, Spitzbergen, on July 11, 1897. His two companions were Dr. Ekholm, an eminent meteorologist of Sweden, and Nils Strinberg, a scientific man of Stockholm. His purpose was to drift across the North Pole. When last seen the balloon was going in a northeasterly direction, which might have taken it to the point in the extreme north of Siberia where it is said to have been found. It is interesting to note that on Sept. 17, 1897, despatches were received to the effect that the balloon had been seen in the same region where it is now reported to have been discovered. The present report may be either the sequel to that of Sepember, 1807, or a repetition of it in another

CUNARDER PAYONIA DISABLED.

Reported at Fayal by a Steamer That Los Sight of Her in a Hurricane. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS.

LONDON, Feb. 10 .- The agent of Lloyds at Faval cables that the British steamer Colorado from New York for Hull, has put into that port owing to a slight disarrangement of her ma chinery. The Colorado reported that she saw the Cunard line steamer Pavonia in a disabled condition about 300 miles north of Faval. The Pavonia sailed on Jan. 26 from Queenstown for Boston.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.-Although the Pavonia. which usually makes the passage in ten days. is already fifteen days out, the Cunard officials declare that they feel no anxiety concerning her safety and will not be worried until she is a full week overdue. The Pavonia has fifty-one passengers aboard.

Early this morning the Cunard officials reselved the following despatch from the Captain of the Colorado:

"The Pavonia was sighted on Feb. 5 in latitude 41° 10' north, longitude 44° 13' west. She was disabled, something being wrong with her boilers. I tried to tow her, but the towrope broke and I lost sight of the ship in a hurri-

CERVERA TO BE PROSECUTED.

The Long Foreseen Decision of the Spanish Military Court Announced.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS. Madrid, Fob. 10.-The long foreseen decision of the Supreme Military Court to prosecute Admiral Cervera and Capt. Moreu was an-

nounced to-day. THE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

.660 Deaths from the Disease in That City During the Week. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Bus. BOMBAY, Feb. 10.-There have been 1,000

deaths from the plague in the city this week. CHOTHER COLD WAVE ON THE It Has Crossed the Rockles and Chicago,

Frozen Up, 1s Waiting for It. CHICAGO, Feb. 10 .- No break in the cold spell s in sight, and despatches from the far Northwest tell of the approach of another aretic wave. This afternoon the temperature went up to 2° below zero. The local forecaster an nounces a continuance of extreme cold for three or four days. The progress of another cold wave from Winnipeg was marked along the Rocky Mountains. The mountains at first prevented the advance of the blizzard, but during the night and this morning the heights were scaled, and the only immune portions of the country now are threatened with a siege similar to that which has overtaken nearly all the

country east of the Rockies. FUERST BISMARCK OFERDUE. Should Have Been Here Wednesday and I

Not Sighted Yet.

The Hamburg-American liner Fuerat Bismarck, a twin-screw heat that does twenty knots in pleasant weather, was due at this port from Gibraltar on Wednesday. She had not been reported by the marine observers at Fire Island or Sandy Hook at 1:30 o'clock this morning. She was then 12 days and about 6 hours out, and her agents admitted that she hours out, and her agents admitted that she was practically three days overdue, allowing for the turnultuous Atlantic weather that has delayed all the liners for the last two weeks. The flerce storms that made the Lucania two days late doubtless have impeded the progress of the Fuerst Bismarck. She is scheduled to sail this morning for Gibraltar. Naules and Genoa. It was said at the office of the line that if she arrived to-day and was not damaged she could be made ready to sail in twenty-four hours. She carries 52 cabin passengers, 457 steerage passengers and a general carry. hours. She carries 52 cubin passengers steerage passengers and a general cargo.

MME. CANDELARIO IS DEAD.

Last Survivor of the Massacre of the Alamo 114 Years Old.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 10.-The last surlyor of the massacre of the Alamo, in March, 1830. Mme. Candelario, died to-day. She was 114 years of age. She was born at Presido de Rio Grande, Mexico, in 1785 and came to San Antonio as a girl. During the siege of the Alamo she nursed Bowle and other heroes who were wounded in the engagement. She saw Travis killed and stood ten feet from Davy Crockett when he was killed, riddled by bullets. Santa Ana refused her request to have the dead heroes removed for interment, but ordered all the dead eremated. Mane Candelario was granted a pension by the State twelve veirs ago. For the past few years she has been totally blind. Many thousands of tourists have visited Mane. Candelario in the

The President Signs the Trenty.

Washington, Teb. 10.-President McKinley signed the peace treaty at 2:30 this afternoon. Mrs. McKinley was present together with Secretary of State Hay and his two daughters and the President's house guests, Charles Spencer Bornen and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brookes, and Abner McKinley and Lieut.-Col. Montgomery of the Signal Corns, chief operator for the White House. The signing took class in the library, the President using a new gold pen and ebony holder provided by the Secretary of State.

Fasted Forty-five Days and Died. BENTON, Ky., Feb. 10.—Near Hardin Mrs. John Greenfield lived forty-five days without taking food of any kind. She died yesterday,

The Madison Avenue Hops will continue under the management of Horace M. Giark. "Plunger Walton" will be in no way connected with the house. - Ado,

MOLINEUX FACES CORNISH.

INNOCENT OF POISONING, HE NAYS, AND NOT AFRAID OF QUESTIONS.

Origins of the Syspicions Against Molinear a Matter on Which Cornish Was Questioned Closely at the Adams Inquest-Chemists in the Knickerbocker Club That He Talked With-He Believes Gallagher Wrote One Letter Ordering Sutnew Pewder-Doesn't Know Mrs. Molineux-Her Husband Says She Was Never on Morgan's Yacht-Adjourned to Tuesday.

Further testimony by Harry S. Cornish,

under intimations from the District Attorney's office that he had himself to clear of suspicion. and testimony from Roland B. Molineux, who declared that he was innocent and that he was not afraid of anything the evidence might develop, were the features of yesterday's sessions of the inquest in the Adams poisoning case, Molineux's testimony, limited in extent by the sudden adjournment of the inquiry, was the first statement he has contributed to the voluminous discussion of the case. The results of Cornish's examination were not altogether definite. His state of belief about the authorship of the "Barnet" and "Cornish" letters, which ordered drugs to be sent to private letter box addresses, appeared. to have varied. But he said at last that he believes now that Felix J. Gallagher, who followed! Molineux out of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to the New York Athletic Club, wrote two letters, one of which ordered Kutnow powder. Poisoned Kutnow powder was afterward sent to Barnet. Some of the questions asked Cornish about the origin of the suspicion directed publiely against Molineux suggested the opening

up of another lead in the case in the future.

When court adjourned on Thursday afters. noon, Cornish had testified that he had suspected; that Molineux had sent him the polsoned bromo-seltzer that caused the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, and he had admitted that he had accused Molineux of a crime in a statement to the police. He testified that his only reasons for suspecting and accusing Mos lineux was that the young Brooklym man was the only person he could think of who could possibly have any grudge avainst him, and bee-cause John D. Adams, Secretary of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, had suggested to him Cornish) that the writing on the wrapper that nclosed the alleged bromo-seltzer was like

Molineux's hand. HIS GROUNDS FOR SUSPECTING MOLINEUX. When Cornish was recalled yesterday morning Assistant District Attorney Osborne wanted to know more about his reasons for

suspecting Molineux. "Now, Mr. Cornish," said Mr. Osborne. "kindly tell me all your reasons for your idea that Molineux committed this crime. I take it for granted that you had such an idea." A .- I

Q-You expressed such an idea to Capt. Me-Clusky? A .- I did. Q .- And to District Attorney Gardiner? A .-

I did. Q .- Now tell me all about it. A .- I first got the idea after comparing the handwriting in letters Molineux had sent to me with an alleged facsimile of the address on the package monymously sent to me.

Q.-But you said yesterday that you learned. after making that comparison, that the facsimile was no facsimile at all. Therefore, when you found that out you couldn't have suspected Molineux any longer on that ground. Now, what other reasons have you? A .- Well, when I saw the "Barnet" and "Cornish" let-

when I saw the "Barnet" and "Cornish" letters I thought there were many points of resemblance in the writing in those and in Mr. Molineux's writing and—Q.—Not to interrupt the thread of your story. Cornish, as a matter of fact you now believe those letters to be in the handwriting of Felix J. Gallagher, do you not? A.—I do not.
Q.—And you still think it to be Molineux's writing? A.—I do not.
Q.—Then what are your present reasons? A.—They have to do with my connection with the police. Many of the reasons are based upon hearsay information, and, for that reason, may not be very—

SUSPECTED SOME CREMIST.

SUSPECTED SOME CHEMIST. Q.—Now. Cornish, I didn't ask you to give an expert opinion on the value of evidence. I want to get at your reasons at the present time for suspecting that Molineux sent you that bottle. If you have any reasons, let's hear them. A.—He is the only person who, in my opinion, could have any reason for doing such a thing.

Q.—What reason could he have had? A.—Well as I told you yesternlay—

Q.—What reason could be have had? A.—Well, as I told you yesterday.—

RQ.—Oh, never mind yesterday. I know perfectly well and this jury knows perfectly well what you said yesterday. If you've got any better reasons than you had yesterday for suspecting Molineux, I went to hear them. A.—Well, in my opinion, from the way the poison was put up, it must have been prepared by some one familiar with chemistry.

Q.—Why do you think, from the way the poison was put up, that it must have been sent to you by some one familiar with chemistry? A.

Q.—Why do you think, from the way the poison was put up, that it must have been sent to you by some one familiar with chemistry? A.—Inoticed, when I opened the package, that the cork of the bottle was covered with parafine, and I learned later that the label on the bottle had been taken from a bromo-seltzer bottle had been taken from a bromo-seltzer bottle and put around the bottle sent to me.

Q.—And from those few facts you concluded that it must have been a chemist who sent you the bottle? Now, don't you know that the corking of the bottle and the labelling of inhaven't anything to do with chemistry? Don't, you know that you or I could do that just as well as the most expert chemist? A.—I suppose we could.

Q.—And don't you know that paraffine is simply put over a cork to keep the air out of a bottle, and is very much like wax? A.—I don't know anything about it.

Q.—You don't? You're an educated man, aren't you. Cornish? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where were you educated? A.—The last-fred High School.

Q.—You have studied medicine, haven't you?

A.—Iess.

Q.—Where? A.—At Columbia College.

A.—Yes.
Q.—Where? A.—At Columbia College.
Q.—You studied all about chemistry there?
A.—Oh. no: I only took a course in physiology

A.—Oh. no: I only took a course in physiclogy and anatomy.

Q.—And yet, having pursued those studies, you concluded that because there was paraffine around the cork of the bottle and because it wasn't an original brome-seltzer bottle a chemist must have sent it to you? A.—I thought so. PROPLE WHO SUGGESTED THINGS TO CORNISE.

Q — How did you know it wasn't a bromoseltzer bottle? A — I was told it wasn't
Q — Tee, semethedy told you that it was the custom to put up notions in little blue bottles like the one you received. Isn't that so? A —
I believe it was mentioned to me.
Q — Who mentioned it to you? A — Oh. I can't recollect.
Q— Oh, you can't? Cornish, you've got the best memory for your own particular purposes of any man I ever knew. Now what are you trying to conceal here? A — Mr. Osborne. I am not trying to conceal anything. I am as anxious to get at the truth in this case as you are.
Q—Yes (sneeringly) And you're the man who went to the District Altorney this morning and complained that you hand't had fair treatment on the stand vesterday. You said that I had almost accused you of sending that poison to yourself? Didn't you do that? A — Yes.
Q—And didn't you tell the District Altorney this morning that you wanted to tell everything you knew about this case. A—I did.

JOURN AT APPEARS, WAS ONE OF THEM PEOPLE WHO SUGGESTED THINGS TO CORNISK.

JOCUM, IT APPEARS, WAS ONE OF THEM

Q-Weil why don't you come out like a man and say that Joeum was the first one to sug-gest that it must have been a chemist who sent you that poison? A.—I didn't think of him. I had no intention of concealing his name. him. I had no intention of concerns
name.

Q.—Oh, you didn't? And yet you know that
Jocum is a skilled chemist. A.—Yes.

Q.—And he is the most intimate friend you
have get in the world? A.—I suppose he is.

Q.—Now, wasn't it he who said, in substance,
to you that it must have been a sort of a chemist who sent you that bottle? A.—I think it was,

Q.—He's a member of your club, isn't bu. A.

Yes.

Yes,

Q.—Are there so many chemists in your club
that you didn't happen to think of him? A.—
sor that I know of.
Q.—How many chemists are there in your
club? A.—Two, that I know of.
Q.—Who are they? A.—Mr. Jocum and Mr.
Tuttle.

Tuttle, Q.-Did you ever talk with Josum about chemistry? A.-No. Q.-Or Tuttle? A.-No. Q.-You're positive that you neveretalked.